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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

~~U.S.~~ Foreign Agricultural Service ~~44~~

American Embassy, Port of Spain

January, 1964.

~~3~~ ~~TRINIDAD AGRICULTURE~~

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

JAN 21 1965

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Bernard de Verteuil, Local Agriculturist,  
Office of Agricultural Attaché, Port of Spain.

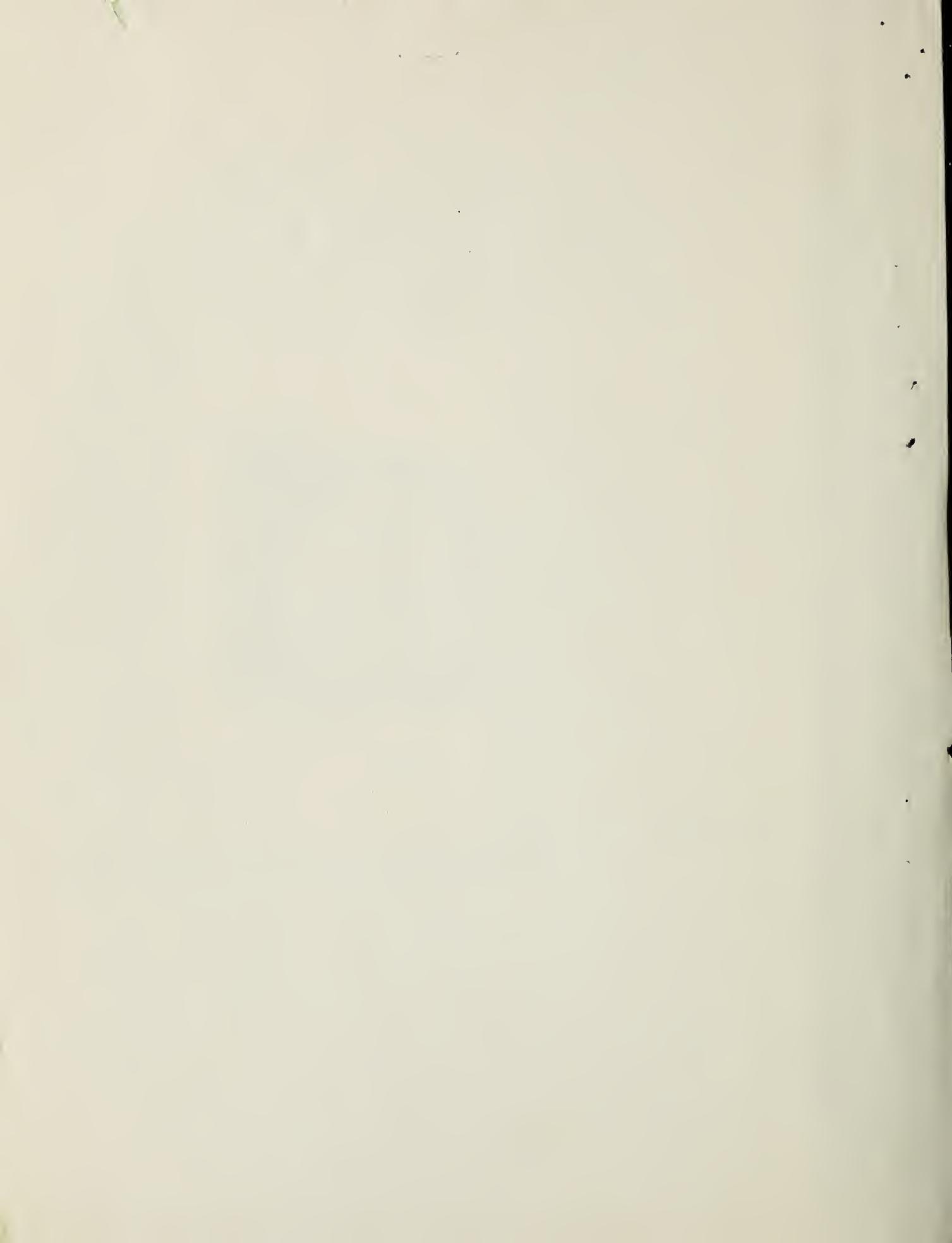
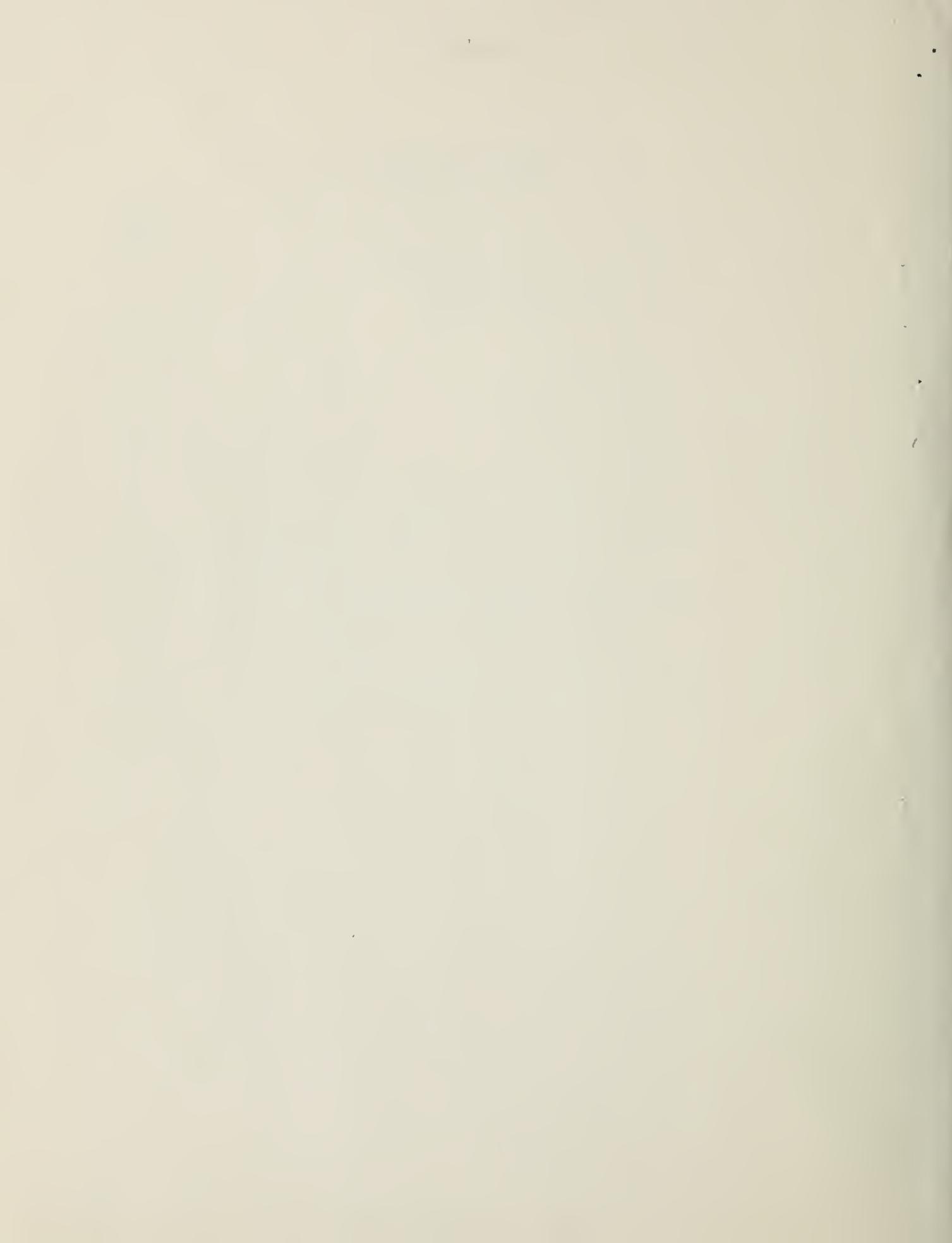


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General - The island of Trinidad is situated off the east coast of South America east of the mainland Republic of Venezuela. Tobago is separated from Trinidad by a channel 21 miles wide.

Trinidad is 65 miles long and 48 miles wide. Tobago is 32 miles long and 11 miles wide. The total area of the two islands is 1,980 sq. miles.

The climate of Trinidad and Tobago is fully tropical. Rainfall varies from 50 inches in the driest localities to over 120 inches in the wettest. Rainfall is highest in the northeast and central mountain ranges and decreases towards the coast.

The average monthly maximum temperature varies between 85°F. and 89°F. while the average minimum has a range from 66°F. to 72°F. The humidity is high, the atmosphere being saturated with water vapor almost nightly with precipitation of heavy dew. The average monthly minimum humidity is about 55% in the dry season and 70% in the wet season.

The flora, fauna and geological structure of Trinidad are different from those of other West Indian Islands and similar to those of the South American Continent.

Physically Trinidad comprises a series of gentle undulating plains transected from east to west by three main ranges of hills, the highest reaching about 3,000 ft. There are numerous rivers, the majority of them running from east to west.

Geologically the northern part of the island is metamorphic in character, while the southern parts are covered with tertiary sediments. Trinidad possesses fairly fertile soils. Acidity, limited plant nutriments, thinness of the surface layer are the prevalent defects.

The population of Trinidad and Tobago is 905,000 (1963 estimate) and the population density is 457 persons per square mile, concentrated mostly in urban and industrial areas. The population growth is 2.8%.

Trinidad and Tobago were colonies of Britain and became independent on August 31, 1962.

Economic Structure and Foreign Trade - The economy of the nation is dominated by Petroleum. This together with asphalt and natural gas account for 30% of the country's Gross Domestic Product, 35% of Gross Current Revenues and 85% of Domestic Exports.

Total exports increased from \$214.5 m. in 1951 to \$593.3 m. in 1962. An increase of 176.6%. The real volume of exports grew 186% between 1951 and 1961.

Petroleum products increased their share of total exports from 78.2% in 1951 to 85.4% in 1961. An increase of 9% to Agriculture's 4.3%.



Total imports in 1951 were \$213.6 m., in 1962 they were \$606.0 m.

The general trend of the economy is to be more export oriented and more dependent upon imports. Much of the economic growth achieved in the past 10 years was made possible by the developments in foreign trade.

Trade with U.S. - The rapid growth in aggregate trade has been accompanied by an important shift in the direction of trade. In 1961 trade with the United Kingdom was no longer as predominant as it was in 1951. In 1961 the U.K. still remained the largest supplier but in that year the U.S. was the most important buyer of exports. In 1957 7.3% of exports were directed to the U.S. and 35.1% to the U.K. In 1961 exports to the U.K. had diminished to 24.1% of the total and the U.S. became the leading importer of Trinidad products, purchasing 24.6% of their total exports.

Imports from the U.S. on the other hand dropped from 14.1% of the total in 1951 to 12.5% in 1962. The major element in the overall decrease of imports from the U.S. is that about 45% of the imports in 1962 comprised crude petroleum for refining purchased from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Columbia. Imports from the U.S. in 1962 were \$75.9 m. while exports to the U.S. were \$145.1 m.

Agricultural Pattern - Trinidad and Tobago with 1,276,200 acres has only about 415,000 acres in farms with about 330,000 acres in crop land. There is a further 75,000 acres of forest land suitable for agriculture. There is little or no agrarian problem, land ownership and tenure pattern are of no great concern.

There are about 90,000 acres or 27.7% of the crop land in sugar, a heritage of colonialism. Large acreages are also planted in cocoa, citrus and coconuts. These are mostly held on the Colonial Plantation System which uses relatively large in-puts of capital and as a result of the application of scientific research have a high productivity per acre.

On the other-hand there is what is generally known as Peasant Agriculture which is characterized by under-capitalization, low yields and poor farming methods. It is on this last section of agriculture that the country relies for its food production.

Reliance on outside markets for Imports and Exports of agricultural products - For the past centuries when Trinidad and Tobago was a colony of Britain, Agricultural Policy was dictated by the needs of the British Empire. Special emphasis was placed on producing export crops for shipment to Britain and of importing as much food as possible to provide the maximum freight for ships calling for the export crops. As a result of this policy the country has to rely on outside markets to purchase its export production and again on these markets for its food imports.



Agricultural Performance - Trinidad and Tobago's agriculture despite favorable factors such as adequate rainfall, well defined dry and wet seasons and land facilities, has been lagging behind the rest of the economy in growth rate and food production. The main hindrance to agriculture has been the stigma attached to it by a large sector of the population to whom to this day agriculture is reminiscent of slavery.

The production of the main export crop - sugar, has also in no way prepared the population for farming and this population has no long agricultural tradition. They have acquired lands for social reasons and have used it as a stepping stone from the hazardous position in which they were placed. In general the farmer in Trinidad has a limited educational background and is a poor farm manager being unable to adopt new ideas and improvements. He is generally a part-time farmer to whom farming is a spare-time occupation. He often leaves farming to run-off to industry to acquire a cash wage.

In 1951 Agriculture represented 18% of the Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost, in 1961 it had dropped to 11.85%. In 1951 the Gross Domestic Product was \$308.3 m. with Agriculture contributing \$55.6 m., in 1961 it was \$946.3 m. with Agriculture contributing \$112.2 m. While the Gross Domestic Product increased by 174.5% over that period, the contribution by Agriculture only increased by 93.6% - a much slower rate.

The general pattern that emerges from most of the studies carried out indicate that the Agricultural sector of the economy experienced an average annual rate of growth of 4.3% between the years 1951 to 1961. This rate of increase is well over the annual rate of growth of population of 2.8% for the same period but much lower than the rate of growth experienced in other sectors of the economy.

The Agricultural export sector grew at the rate of 4.4% as compared with a slightly slower rate of 4% in the non-export sector. Sugar has a heavy impact on Agricultural Production and when sugar is excluded the original 4.3% drops to a mere 1.7% for the rest of Agriculture. It is in this sector that population growth is out-stripping production. As a result food imports are increasing at a much faster rate than population.

Food Imports - Imports of food represent a considerable burden on the economy of a new nation that is in the process of industrialization and needs to import plant and machinery. In 1951 Food imports which were \$34. m. or \$52.00 per capita rose to \$63. m. or \$78.00 per capita in 1961, an increase of 50% in per capita food imports. This points to a greater dependence on external sources of food supply. Examining food imports for 1961 (See Table 4) it stands out that supplementary items or items that can be produced locally were valued at \$43.4 m. whereas complementary items which cannot be produced locally were \$24.6 m. It is evident that 63.8% of the country's food imports could be displaced by increased local production, the remaining 36.2% can be only partially affected by inducing substitution in consumer demand - a difficult and long term undertaking.



Agricultural Policy - The Government faced with the rising tide of food imports, the slow rate of increase of Agriculture and a major unemployment problem has realized the importance of Agriculture in its future planning policy. Petroleum - the nation's major industry, which in 1962 contributed 29% of the national output accounted for just over 5% of its employment, whereas Agriculture contributing 10% of the national output accounts for 20% of its employment.

The dominant objectives of the nation's agricultural plan is to improve Agricultural efficiency and attain a greater self-sufficiency and a consequent reduction in the share of imports of food and a dampening down of the incipient inflationary pressure on food prices.

This policy demands a departure from the past colonial policy of producing crops solely for export and of importing food which can be produced locally.

Program Goals - The Agricultural program has for its aims, to establish a basis for a productive small and medium farm system geared to produce increasing quantities of milk, eggs, poultry, green vegetables, root crops and pulses for the local market and in some cases for export in processed form.

There is no conflict between the goals of promoting domestic Agriculture and encouraging export agriculture. The markets for export crops are not indefinitely extensible. Such markets in most cases depend on special agreements not necessarily related to cost and price, wherever such markets can be extended, increased production in export agriculture should come from an increase in yields from existing acreages rather than from extended acreages.

Policy Aids - From 1958 to 1962 the Government's Agricultural budget was \$4.5 m. or 2.1% of the total actual expenditure. The proposed new Government plan for the period 1964-1968 allots \$40.9 m. or 13.5% of the total budget to Agriculture.

Aids to Agriculture - Agricultural Credit Bank - The institution is to be remodeled, in 1961 the capital of the Bank was \$5.9 m., it is now proposed that this should be increased by \$16. m., to be distributed as follows: Medium and long-term credit for agriculture - \$12. m., medium and long-term credit to cocoa farmers - \$4. m. The Bank is to be reorganized so as to be able to cope more effectively with the credit needs of small and medium sized farmers. Loans are to be medium and long-termed under a system of supervised credit. Interest charges vary from 4% to 6%.



Marketing of locally consumed produce which has been for some time inadequate and has been in the hands of middlemen will now be reformed and a central marketing agency formed. The sum of \$5,270,000. has been provided for marketing. Subsidies are given out by Government to increase levels of production. Subsidies are granted to cocoa and to develop other crops with special emphasis on livestock and fertilizers. The production of fertilizers by a local plant accounted for 86,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers in 1962 and is expanding so that after meeting local needs fertilizers are available for export.

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS:

CEREALS -

Rice - Since 1952 the acreage planted under rice has declined from 18,000 to 15,000 acres in 1961 and production from 12,000 to 10,000 tons. In percentage terms the contribution from local production to total supply has declined to about 30%.

Imports of rice in 1957 were 59,344 lbs., in 1962 this had risen to 69,219,000 lbs. valued at \$8,715,000.

Most of the rice is purchased from British Guiana under special trade agreements whereby in return for the sale of rice that country would purchase from Trinidad large quantities of petroleum products and fertilizers produced in Trinidad.

Shortages on the B.G. market are usually made good by purchases from the U.S. In 1962 the U.S. supplied 11,442,000 lbs. valued at \$1,517,000. Consumption of rice is increasing and there is no future prospect of Trinidad becoming self-sufficient in rice. With regards to quality, Trinidad rice is not rated amongst the best, there are a number of varieties grown which prevent the maintenance of proper standards.

Maize and Feed Grains - Despite favorable climatic and soil conditions maize is not produced on a large scale in Trinidad. Production in 1958 was only 1,337,000 lbs. and had dropped to 1,300,000 lbs. in 1961.

Due to poor agricultural methods this crop which is vital to the livestock and poultry industry has declined despite a growing market. In 1962 the imports of maize had risen to 23,312,000 lbs. from 10,324,000 lbs. in 1958. Of this total the U.S. supplied 18,922,000 lbs. In view of the number of feed processing plants existing and planned, future demands are expected to be on the increase.



In 1958 the total amount of feed grains imported including maize amounted to 43,500,000 lbs. composed of 6,544,000 lbs. of mixed grains, 26,223,000 lbs. of mixed feed, 10,324,000 lbs. of maize, 373,000 lbs. of feed wheat and 31,000 lbs. of barley. In 1962 the total imports of feed had risen to 61,630,000 lbs. comprised of 2,572,000 lbs. of mixed grains, 34,563,000 lbs. of prepared feed, 23,312,000 lbs. of maize, 1,182,000 lbs. of feed wheat and 1,000 lbs. of barley. Of a total of 61,630,000 lbs. of feed, 52,724,000 lbs. was supplied by the U.S. There is a strong preference in Trinidad for U.S. mixed feeds.

It is probable that in 1964 approximately 66,000,000 lbs. of feed will be imported.

Wheat - Trinidad produces no wheat and is a large importer of this commodity. Most of the wheat imported is in the form of flour, however with the proposed establishment of a new milling plant to start operations in the near future it is expected that a greater part of future imports will be in the form of grain.

In 1957 the imports of Wheat Flour were 117,725,000 lbs., they had risen to 129,443,000 lbs. in 1962.

Despite the fact that Canadian flour enjoys a Commonwealth Preferential Tariff and is imported duty free, whereas U.S. flour pays a duty of 50 cents per 200 lbs., the U.S. is Trinidad's largest supplier of wheat flour having supplied in 1962 a total of 62,331,000 lbs. valued at \$5,401,912. The consumption of wheat flour is rising at a much slower rate than population increase. Per capita consumption which was 157 lbs. in 1958 dropped to 147 lbs. in 1962, a significant drop of 10 lbs. in per capita consumption over a period of five years. Only slight increases are expected in future years.

SUGAR - This commodity is the most important agricultural product of Trinidad and represents 45.8% of the total agricultural production. In 1951 production was 140,000 long tons and rose to 227,000 long tons in 1963.

The crop could be expanded providing marketing prospects are favorable. With present acreages the crop is likely to stabilize around 235,000 long tons. Local consumption at about 40,000 long tons leaves a balance of about 195,000 tons for export.

Trinidad is bound by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which comes to an end in December 1970. Under this agreement a quota is allotted for sugar sold to Commonwealth countries at a negotiated price fixed annually, surplus sugar after meeting the quota is usually sold on the open market at world's prices which until recently were below quota prices. At the present time marketing prospects are bright but changes in the international scene such as an early settlement of the Cuban problem may lead to rapid



dislocation in the marketing position. The problem facing the industry is a marketing one due mostly to the artificiality of prices and the factors which govern a quota in the U.S. market on which the future of the industry might well depend.

COCOA - The cocoa industry is the largest dollar earner in the agricultural sector. In 1921 production was 75,000,000 lbs. but disease and adverse labor conditions caused this total to drop to 6,600,000 lbs. in 1946. The industry has however recovered and produced 13,000,000 lbs. for export in 1962.

With planting subsidies granted by Government, and the application of special research the industry is expected to stabilize itself and increase exports to 19,000,000 lbs. in the next five years.

In 1962 out of total exports of 13,043,300 lbs. the U.S. was the largest buyer, purchasing 7,920,900 lbs. or 61% of the total crop.

The quality of Trinidad cocoa is high and due to its flavor it is used mostly as a blending cocoa.

COFFEE - There are about 7,000 acres of coffee planted, at present most of the crop is grown along with cocoa in mixed cultivation or as hedges on the border to the cocoa fields. Most of the coffee produced is of the "Robusta" variety. Due to unfavorable weather conditions the crop had dropped from 5,900,000 lbs. in 1961 to 4,900,000 lbs. in 1962. With planting subsidies the crop is expected to average 6,000,000 lbs. for the next five years. In 1961 the U.S. was the largest importer of Trinidad coffee, having purchased 4,167,500 lbs. valued at \$1,145,670. representing 33.5% of the total coffee exports.

OILS & FATS - All of the oils and fats used in Trinidad are supplied by the Copra industry. Trinidad has about 35 to 40,000 acres under coconuts.

This crop has been on the decline since 1940 due to the ravages of red-ring disease which has taken a heavy toll on the bearing palms and inhibits new plantings.

The production of copra which was 28,000,000 lbs. in 1961 dropped to 27,216,000 lbs. in 1962 and is not expected to be much over 28,000,000 lbs. in 1963.

The industry has so far satisfied the country's need for oils and fats. As demand is likely to rise substantially over the next few years the industry is not likely to fulfill the needs of the country. Increasing amounts of copra or oil bearing material will have to be imported for processing locally.



MEAT - Production has increased from 11,664,000 lbs. in 1957 to 19,708,000 lbs. in 1961. Despite this increase which was mostly due to a sensational increase in the poultry industry which had an overall increase of 100% over that period, Trinidad still imported 25,136,000 lbs. of meat in 1951. The rise in meat imports from 13,070,000 lbs. in 1957 to 25,136,000 lbs. in 1961 can only be accounted for by an increase in the standard of living and the availability of cold storage facilities in rural areas.

In 1961 imports were 25,136,000 lbs. valued at \$13,902,000. The U.S. supplied most of the poultry - 6,004,000 lbs. valued at \$3,063,000. out of a total 6,053,952 lbs. Most of the beef supplied to Trinidad was from New Zealand and Australia.

Pork production has made advances from 3,782,000 lbs. in 1957 to 4,940,000 lbs. in 1961. Imports of bacon, ham and pickled pork continue to be high. In 1961 the imports of bacon were 340,776 lbs., the U.S. being the highest supplier with 205,976 lbs. valued at \$184,920. Ham imports were 944,000 lbs. with the U.S. supplying the largest quantity - 730,306 lbs. valued at \$573,477.

Imports of pickled pork for 1961 were 3,346,584 lbs. The U.S. being the largest supplier with 2,019,000 lbs. valued at \$866,692. and Canada supplying 1,237,507 lbs. valued at \$391,498.

ROOTS AND TUBERS - From 1957 to 1961 production of these items have risen from 40,377,000 lbs. to 45,700,000 lbs. Imports on the other hand have dropped accordingly from 32,313,000 lbs. to 30,959,000 lbs.

Potatoes which account for the major part of these imports are not grown commercially and their imports have risen and in all probability will continue to rise. Imports of potatoes in 1957 were 23,384,000 lbs. and in 1961 they were 24,031,000 lbs. valued at \$1,346,000. The largest suppliers were the Netherlands supplying 11,838,000 lbs. and Canada supplying 9,648,000 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS - Figures for local production are not available, but the production is low enough to meet only a small fraction of local consumption, and to cause Government to give this commodity a high priority in their new Agricultural Program. Milk, butter and cheese account for most of the imports. Of a total of 26,507,000 lbs. valued at \$11,006,000 in 1957 these three items accounted for 25,677,000 lbs. valued at \$10,530,000. In 1961 they had risen to 34,691,000 lbs. valued at \$13,686,000.

Despite Government policy it is not probable that these imports will diminish in the next few years. The largest supplier of milk is the Netherlands, with New Zealand supplying a greater part of the butter and cheese.

NOTE: All values given in this report are WI \$.  
US\$1.= WI\$1.70.



TABLE 1

CAL. YR.	PRODUCTION TRENDS OF SELECTED CROPS		
	SUGAR (long tons)	COCOA (1bs.)	COPRA (long tons)
1949	158,135	12,331,781	N.A.
1950	146,508	16,198,000	N.A.
1951	140,568	19,320,000	N.A.
1952	137,358	14,087,000	N.A.
1953	152,618	21,719,000	N.A.
1954	172,767	17,641,000	N.A.
1955	192,793	16,460,000	19,763
1956	160,230	21,837,000	17,450
1957	167,805	15,946,000	19,170
1958	187,500	18,189,000	16,115
1959	181,131	15,885,000	15,276
1960	217,663	15,855,000	12,601
1961	245,631	12,843,000	12,555
1962	201,191	12,895,000	12,000

1/ Exports.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.



TABLE 2.

FOREIGN TRADE  
Value of Domestic Exports of Principal Items in Relation to Total Exports.

ITEMS	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Amt. WI\$	%								
Crude Petroleum & Products	339,944,730	82.4	363,753,485	83.6	392,612,018	82.4	493,917,711	85.2	494,342,741	85.3
Asphalt & Prod.	1,859,986	0.5	2,122,381	0.5	2,326,759	0.5	2,661,352	0.5	3,024,379	0.5
Cement	3,057,763	0.7	3,632,592	0.8	2,944,241	0.6	1,190,303	0.2	2,522,043	0.4
Shirts	338,158	0.1	523,438	0.1	423,320	0.1	485,209	0.1	544,264	0.1
Rum	1,727,219	0.4	1,910,516	0.4	1,875,750	0.4	1,853,018	0.3	1,634,602	0.3
Bitters	932,802	0.2	1,037,080	0.2	1,085,314	0.2	1,243,981	0.2	573,859	0.1
Sugar refined & unrefined	30,354,929	7.4	32,059,065	7.4	36,394,731	7.6	42,376,168	7.3	33,492,440	5.8
Cocoa Beans	12,743,135	3.0	10,063,769	2.3	8,716,800	1.8	6,495,776	1.1	8,003,575	1.4
Coffee	2,526,569	0.6	2,375,778	0.5	1,272,322	0.3	1,421,023	0.2	1,074,831	0.2
Orange Juice	1,366,804	0.3	801,738	0.2	1,471,739	0.3	1,562,175	0.3	1,770,529	0.3
Oranges	306,792	0.1	231,400	0.1	352,761	0.1	314,954	0.1	301,532	0.1
Grapefruit Juice	2,775,895	0.7	1,672,314	0.4	2,344,648	0.5	1,175,115	0.2	2,637,340	0.4
Grapefruit	1,559,202	0.4	503,176	0.1	1,221,040	0.3	924,633	0.2	1,548,100	0.3
Bananas	534,112	0.1	521,378	0.1	534,618	0.1	219,743	0.0	126,319	0.0
Coconut Oil	667,868	0.2	210,715	0.1	90,448	-	198,116	-	234,295	0.0
All Other products	12,021,021	2.9	13,439,891	3.2	22,764,206	4.8	23,508,415	4.1	27,776,682	4.8
TOTAL EXPORTS	412,771,985	100.	434,908,716	100.	476,435,765	100.	579,547,692	100.	579,657,531	100.

Note: US\$1. = WI\$1.70.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.



TABLE 3.

Value of Imports of FOREIGN TRADE  
Total Commodities in Relation to Total Imports

ITEMS	1958					1959					1960					1961				
	Ant. WI\$	%	Ant. WI\$	%	Ant. WI\$	%	Ant. WI\$	%	Ant. WI\$	%	Ant. WI\$	%								
Petroleum, Crude	116,059,783	28.1	131,039,313	29.2	153,468,750	31.4	266,560,935	45.6	272,021,361	44.9										
Motor Vehicles & Parts	13,569,647	3.3	17,709,896	3.9	26,035,997	5.2	20,913,661	3.6	19,503,182	3.2										
Tubes & Pipes of Iron or Steel	23,058,475	5.6	16,311,949	3.6	16,439,844	3.3	15,832,282	2.7	18,735,565	3.1										
Iron & Steel Plates & Sheets	4,613,654	1.1	2,623,213	0.6	2,495,755	0.5	2,742,955	0.5	4,924,923	0.8										
Artificial SILK, piece goods	3,543,600	0.9	3,913,421	0.9	5,386,290	1.0	4,326,523	0.7	5,222,432	0.9										
Footwear	5,575,477	1.4	6,430,391	1.4	6,394,572	1.3	6,750,762	1.2	7,430,337	1.2										
Wheat Flour	10,147,523	2.5	10,592,172	2.4	10,446,412	2.0	10,933,637	1.9	11,932,528	2.0										
Milk	3,495,167	2.1	8,959,416	2.0	9,733,068	1.9	10,197,021	1.7	9,915,594	1.6										
Meat & Meat Preparations	11,641,581	2.8	11,545,372	2.6	12,622,773	2.5	13,902,149	2.4	13,369,920	2.2										
Fish	3,260,891	0.8	3,580,960	0.8	3,642,064	0.7	3,718,171	0.6	3,836,568	0.6										
Rice	7,640,503	1.8	6,306,636	1.4	7,344,518	1.5	7,002,602	1.2	8,714,930	1.4										
Cotton piece goods	6,786,334	1.6	5,824,361	1.3	8,081,560	1.6	7,138,139	1.2	7,119,397	1.2										
All Other Imports	193,095,947	48.0	223,750,100	49.9	237,443,935	47.1	214,538,836	36.7	223,643,511	36.9										
TOTAL IMPORTS	412,492,692	100.	443,637,700	100.	504,590,588	100.	584,607,673	100.	606,370,748	100.										

Note: US\$1. = WI\$1.70

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.



TABLE 4.

## INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

1957 - 61

Base Year 1953

## SUPPLEMENTARY

ITEM	1957			1958			1959			1960			1961		
	Quantity lbs.	Points 1bs.	Quantity lbs.	Points 1bs.	Quantity lbs.	Points 1bs.	Quantity lbs.								
Meat	18,165,550	255.8	22,128,696	311.6	22,306,224	314.1	24,162,694	340.2	25,500,944	359.1					
Dairy Products	26,506,806	270.7	30,647,417	313.1	32,831,016	336.0	34,714,826	354.6	35,995,090	367.7					
Fish	7,872,573	82.2	8,347,164	87.1	8,750,597	91.0	8,200,124	85.5	7,281,559	75.9					
Cereals	70,198,767	214.1	72,653,621	221.6	75,635,852	230.6	81,143,244	248.5	79,553,584	242.3					
Roots and Tubers	7,823,550	11.6	5,673,460	9.9	7,627,442	11.3	6,018,991	8.9	4,502,175	6.7					
Beans and Pulses	351,494	0.5	196,999	0.3	475,971	0.7	490,899	0.8	545,615	0.8					
Other Vegetables	318,031	2.1	424,518	2.8	479,661	3.2	780,194	5.1	1,180,958	7.8					
Sugars	2,389,619	30.2	1,066,096	13.5	1,619,577	20.5	1,491,840	18.9	1,703,042	21.5					
Fruit	557,447	1.6	1,351,805	3.9	3,633,018	10.4	4,407,856	13.1	4,032,393	11.7					
Tea and Spices	1,149,386	41.4	1,008,066	36.0	1,279,161	45.6	1,113,836	39.8	1,349,534	48.2					
Oils and Fats	4,362	-	20,419	0.2	124	-	14,381	0.1	7,720	-					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135,342,645</b>	<b>910.0</b>	<b>144,523,261</b>	<b>1030.0</b>	<b>154,688,743</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>162,543,885</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>161,502,619</b>	<b>1141.7</b>					

## COMPLEMENTARY

Cereals	124,531,443	483.6	130,927,096	521.0	140,241,329	558.1	142,084,373	555.4	147,579,662	587.2					
Roots & Tubers	25,434,495	78.6	26,557,361	82.0	26,075,029	80.5	25,479,186	78.7	26,456,706	81.6					
Beans & Pulses	19,127,862	113.1	19,789,343	117.0	21,831,043	129.0	21,602,822	127.7	24,141,668	142.0					
Other Vegetables	3,409,566	16.9	3,607,770	17.9	1,102,087	5.5	1,204,991	5.9	1,225,644	6.1					
Sugars	-	-	572,200	1.9	357,300	1.2	403,500	1.3	439,400	1.6					
Fruit	4,152,827	60.5	6,124,035	89.3	5,648,426	82.3	3,212,006	113.7	7,051,918	102.8					
Tea & Spices	1,134,597	35.4	1,125,473	35.2	1,165,610	36.4	1,278,505	39.9	1,191,587	37.2					
Condiments	4,273,156	106.9	5,432,276	135.7	5,159,828	128.9	5,787,212	144.5	6,045,626	151.0					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182,113,951</b>	<b>895.0</b>	<b>194,135,559</b>	<b>1000.0</b>	<b>201,580,652</b>	<b>1021.8</b>	<b>206,052,595</b>	<b>1033.1</b>	<b>214,182,211</b>	<b>1149.5</b>					



TABLE 5.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
1957 - 61

Base Year 1958

COMMODITY	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Production	Allotted								
	lbs.	Points								
<u>Non-Export Sector</u>										
Rice	20,100,000		21,076,000		23,184,000		23,416,000		22,100,000	
Maize (green) lbs.	1,965,000		2,024,000		2,143,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
	(13,755,000)		(14,168,000)		(15,000,000)		(14,000,000)		(14,000,000)	
Maize (dry)	1,887,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		1,300,000	
<u>CEREALS</u>	<u>23,952,000</u>	<u>42.03</u>	<u>24,600,000</u>	<u>43.17</u>	<u>26,827,000</u>	<u>47.08</u>	<u>26,915,000</u>	<u>47.23</u>	<u>25,400,000</u>	<u>44.57</u>
Sweet Potatoes	5,440,000		5,300,000		5,500,000		5,500,000		5,600,000	
Yams	9,000,000		8,000,000		9,500,000		9,500,000		8,400,000	
Dashen	4,752,000		4,893,000		4,942,000		6,000,000		5,800,000	
Tannias	5,438,000		5,492,000		5,711,000		6,500,000		7,000,000	
Eddoes	4,000,000		4,120,000		4,285,000		4,500,000		4,400,000	
Cassava	7,585,000		7,813,000		7,890,000		9,800,000		12,000,000	
Other	4,562,000		4,302,000		4,394,000		3,800,000		2,500,000	
<u>ROOTS &amp; TUBERS</u>	<u>40,877,000</u>	<u>47.12</u>	<u>40,420,000</u>	<u>46.50</u>	<u>41,822,000</u>	<u>48.21</u>	<u>45,600,000</u>	<u>52.57</u>	<u>45,700,000</u>	<u>52.68</u>
Tomatoes	5,000,000		5,150,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		4,400,000	
Cabbages	5,300,000		5,500,000		5,800,000		5,300,000		4,400,000	
Cauliflower	337,000		914,000		950,000		1,200,000		1,300,000	
Other	16,500,000		16,900,000		17,700,000		18,000,000		21,200,000	
<u>VEGETABLES</u>	<u>27,687,000</u>	<u>77.05</u>	<u>28,464,000</u>	<u>79.21</u>	<u>29,450,000</u>	<u>31.95</u>	<u>28,650,000</u>	<u>82.51</u>	<u>31,300,000</u>	<u>37.10</u>
Beef	3,332,000		3,356,000		3,692,000		5,483,000		5,268,000	
Pork	3,782,000		3,625,000		4,415,000		4,483,000		4,940,000	
Poultry	4,500,000		5,103,000		7,500,000		8,500,000		9,500,000	
<u>MEAT</u>	<u>11,664,000</u>	<u>102.79</u>	<u>12,081,000</u>	<u>106.47</u>	<u>15,607,000</u>	<u>137.54</u>	<u>13,476,000</u>	<u>162.83</u>	<u>19,703,000</u>	<u>173.69</u>
<u>COPRA</u>	<u>42,112,000</u>	<u>56.12</u>	<u>36,064,000</u>	<u>48.06</u>	<u>34,270,000</u>	<u>45.67</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>37.31</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>37.31</u>

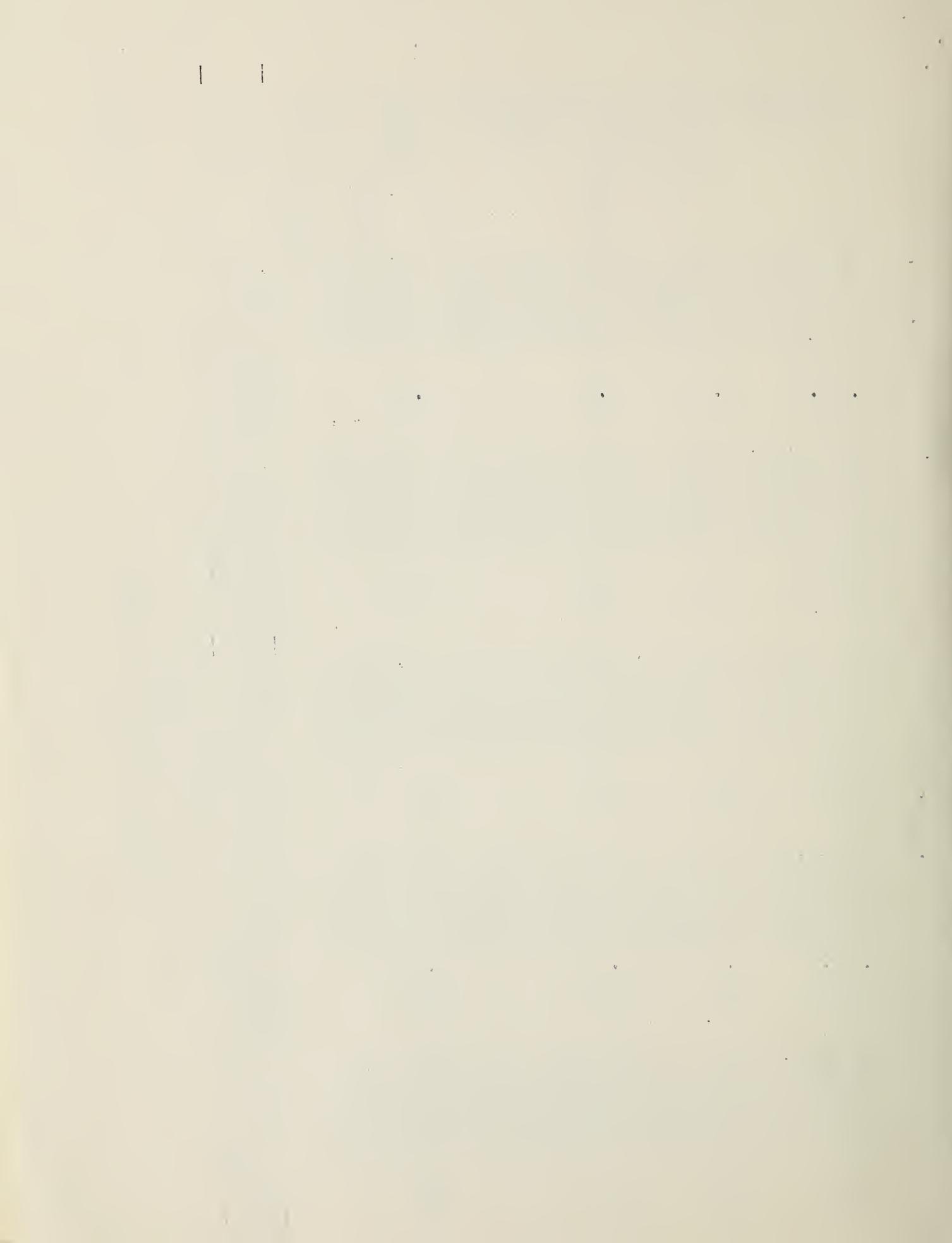


TABLE 5. (cont'd)

COMMODITY	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Production lbs.	Allotted Points								
Export Sector										
Sugar	375,643,000	348.15	420,000,000	389.25	406,336,000	376.57	437,424,000	451.74	550,144,000	509.86
Cocoa	15,900,000	118.71	18,200,000	135.83	15,900,000	118.71	16,000,000	119.45	12,500,000	93.32
Coffee	4,000,000	25.36	4,200,000	26.63	5,300,000	34.60	4,000,000	25.36	5,000,000	31.70
Bananas	69,840,000	44.06	72,443,000	45.70	74,160,000	46.78	74,000,000	45.68	70,300,000	44.35
Oranges	13,640,000	11.10	26,046,000	21.20	20,294,000	16.52	41,597,000	33.86	23,800,000	19.37
Grapefruit	42,050,000	31.97	76,084,000	57.84	46,549,000	35.39	56,310,000	42.81	35,620,000	27.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>667,370,000</b>	<b>504.46</b>	<b>758,602,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>716,515,000</b>	<b>939.02</b>	<b>827,973,000</b>	<b>1102.35</b>	<b>847,472,000</b>	<b>1121.03</b>

Source: Central Statistical Office, port of Spain.

